

P. SWEENEY.

Lantern.

No. 108,064.

Patented Oct. 4, 1870.

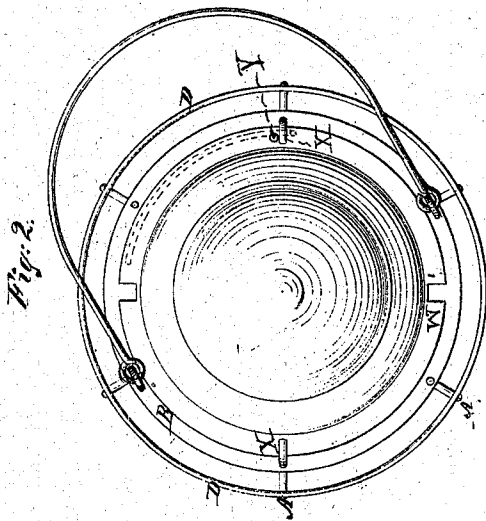


Fig. 2.

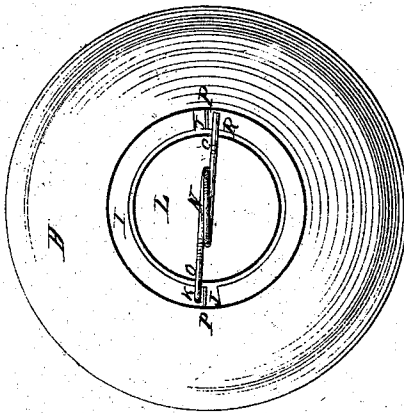


Fig. 3.

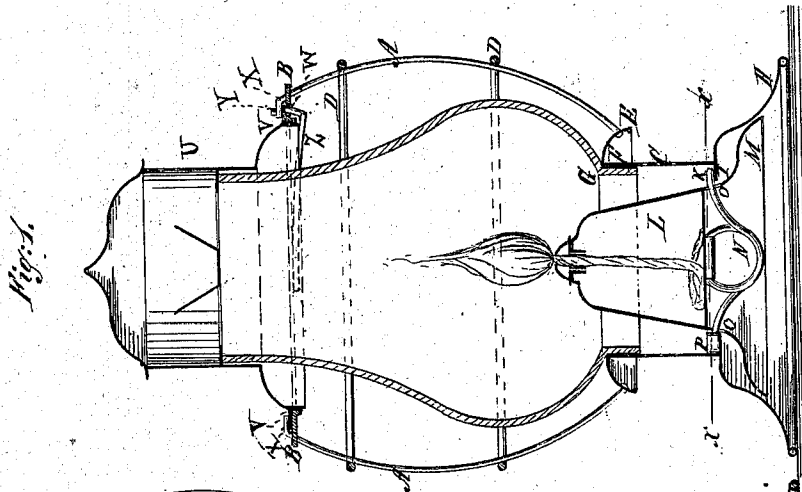


Fig. 4.

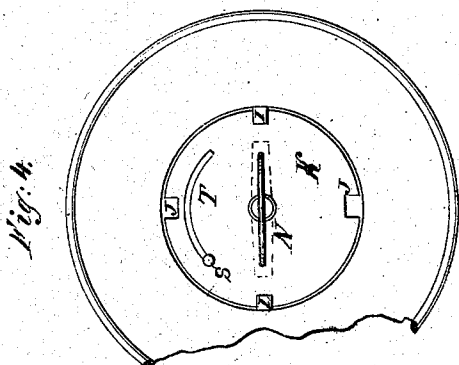


Fig. 5.

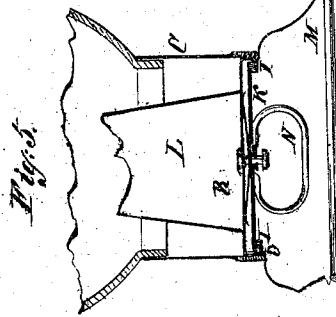


Fig. 6.

Witnesses
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PETER SWEENEY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

Letters Patent No. 108,064, dated October 4, 1870.

IMPROVEMENT IN LANTERNS.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PETER SWEENEY, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Lanterns; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable those skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing forming part of this specification, in which drawing—

Figure 1 is a vertical central section of a lantern, which contains my improvement.

Figure 2 is a top view thereof.

Figure 3 is a bottom view.

Figure 4 is a bottom view of a lantern, which contains a modification of a portion of my invention.

Figure 5 is a vertical central section of fig. 4.

Similar letters indicate corresponding parts.

The letter A designates the guards which connect the upper flange B of the lantern with its body C, the guards being connected by rings D in the usual manner.

The body C of the lantern is hollow and open, and it is bent over at its upper part to form a flange, E, to which the lower ends of the guards A are secured, the inner edge of the bend forming a shoulder at F.

The globe or glass of the lantern has a vertical flange at the bottom, which fits into the body of the lantern, and above the flange the globe widens to form a shoulder, G, which rests upon the shoulder F in such a manner as to give the required support to the globe.

The body C has a broad base flange, H, on which the lantern rests, and at the lower line of the vertical part of the body I form an inside horizontal flange, I, which is slotted at opposite points, as at J J, to receive catches or lugs K K that project from the sides of the lamp L.

The bottom of the lamp is made with a flange, M, which is made deep enough to receive and shield the handle N, by means of which the lamp is inserted and withdrawn from the body of the lantern.

The lugs K K in this example are continuations of the handle, and they are formed by bending the ends of the wire of which the handle is composed, and extending them in opposite directions through the vertical elongated slots O O, formed for that purpose in the flange M.

When I desire to connect the lamp with the bottom of the lantern, I insert it from below, in such a manner that the spring lugs K enter the slots J J above mentioned, when, by rotating the lamp, the lugs slide on the flange I until they come to stops P P.

The pressure of the spring lugs on the flange holds the lamp in place, and, in order to enable them to take hold of the flange on entering the slots, I bend

down the flange at the edges of the slots, so that the lugs can ride up thereon.

In the modification, shown in figs. 4 and 5, I apply my spring fastening in the following manner:

The supporting flange of the lantern, which, in figs. 1 2 3, is connected with the body of the lantern, here consists of the flange M of the lamp, the upper part of which flange is slotted to receive the segmental flanges I I, which project inward from opposite points in the sides of the body C.

Under the bottom of the lamp is a rotating plate, K, which is pivoted to it, so that it can be turned thereon by means of the handle N, and between said bottom and the rotating plate I interpose an elliptical spring, R, which is held by the same pivot which holds said plate.

The edge of said rotating plate is slotted at J J, in correspondence with the slots O O, so that the slots can be brought to coincide with each other, and one of the edges of the slots J J is bent up in order to allow it to take hold of the segmental flanges I, which takes place if the lamp is pushed up into the body C, so that the said parts I enter the slots O O J J, and the plate K is then rotated, so as to carry its slots J J past the parts I, the spring R operating, as before, to hold the lamp and the body of the lantern together.

The extent of motion of the rotating plate is governed by a stop-pin, S, arranged on the bottom of the lamp, and projecting through a slot, T, in said plate.

This modification consists substantially in cutting away most of the flange shown at I, figs. 1 and 2, and substituting the spring rotating plate K for the spring lugs or catches K.

My invention also relates to improvements in the top part of the lantern, as will be next described.

The upper flange B of the lantern is made with a large internal diameter, for the purpose of introducing the globe or glass into the lantern from above. The top of the globe or glass is then held securely by a cap, U, which is so made as also to form the top of the lantern.

The cap is made with a bottom flange, V, which rests on the flange B, and its edge is slotted at W W to allow bent catches or hooks X X, which rise from the flange, to enter said slots, and become engaged by the edge of the flange V, when the cap is rotated, the extent of its rotation being limited by a stop, Y, formed on said flange, which strikes one of the hooks.

It will be seen that the hooks X are continuations of the guards A beyond the flange B. These hooks, in connection with the slotted flange, form a simple and durable fastening for the cap U.

If the hooks were separate, and riveted or soldered to the flange, the cost of the lantern is increased. Besides this, if they are riveted, their heads wear and

become loose, and the hooks turn, or, if soldered, the heat from the lamp causes the solder to flow, and thus, in either case, the fastening becomes insecure.

The cap is prevented from being shaken loose by a spring, Z, fastened on the under side of flange B, and whose free end is arranged to work up through a slot, so as to bear against the under side of the cap.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The horizontal spring lugs or catches K, arranged upon the lamp L, in combination with the

slotted flange I of the body C of the lantern, substantially as described.

2. The guards A A, continued beyond the flange B into hooks X, in combination with the slotted flange V of cap U, substantially as and for the purpose described.

This specification signed by me this 11th day of July, 1870.

Witnesses:

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